innounced that twelve of the jurors had agreed to a articular finding, and they wished to have the verdict

drawn up in a legal form.

The coroner then read the finding as follows:—

"We are satisfied that John C. Delmege, J. P.;

John Gleeson (1st), James Postings, William Barnes, John Thompson, John Dwyer, James Sharpe, Thomas Clarke, and John Carter, soldiers of the 31st Regiment, are guilty of the wilful murder of Jeremiah Frawley.'

Five jurors dissented from the verdict. Their names to John Holmes, R. B. Walton, William Mahon, William Morris, and Patrick Mahon.

Mr. William Mahon stated, that although they had

not agreed to the above verdict, they did not acquit the soldiers of all criminality, and that they would all have agreed to a verdict of manufaughter by soldiers whose persons were not identified. The five dissentient jurors also acquitted Mr. J. C. Delmege of having either fired himself or given any orders to fire.

The jury were then requested to again retire and consider their verdict as to the cause of death in the other cases-namely, Michael Cornellan, Michael Colman, Thomas Ryan, James Casey, and James Flanerty.

Mr. Graydon then applied to have the eight soldiers admitted to bail.

The coroner said it should be admitted that the five dissentient jurors had stated that they would have brought in a verdict of manslaughter, in which case, if it were civilians he was dealing with, he should have no hesitation in issuing a warrant. He could make no distinction between a red coat and a dark one, but was there to do his duty fairly but firmly to all parties.

Mr. Graydon pressed the application, but the coroner

decided upon refusing it.

The jury having returned similar verdicts in the other cases, the requisition was engrossed in due form. The coroner then issued his warrant for the arrest of the persons implicated in the verdict, and it was entrusted for execution to Sub-Inspector Donovan and a party of constabulary, by whom the eight soldiers were conducted to Ennis gaol. Mr. Delmege was not present in the court.

JUSTICE IN STOCKPORT.—The Stockport trials are over, and a sort of mock justice has been done upon the delinquents. That town is inhabited by about 45,000 English, and about 15,000 Irish, who have been amusing themselves in riot and outrage. The Insh part of the riot consisted in throwing a few stones, breaking a few windows, and assaulting a few men in a scuffle, in which, for anything that appears, they acted entirely on the defensive. The English part of the riot consisted in the complete sack of a row of houses inhabited by their Irish antagonists; in the deliberate and concerted destruction, with every circumstance of sacrilege and profanation, of two Catholic chapels; in the utter, complete, wanton, and un-provoked destruction of a Priest's house, library, and property; and, finally, in a very large and ample proportion of savage personal assaults. Justice, as it is administered in Stockport, awards three years and four months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for the Irish part of the offence, and five years' imprisonment with hard labor, for the English part of the offence. This comparison certainly affords ground for a very pretty social, legal, and political equation. Mr. Justice Crompton in passing sentence upon the English prisoners declared, that he "hoped more English rioters would be taken and brought to trial, for justice was not satisfied by the three prisoners here found guilty." Perfectly true. Justice was not and is not satisfied, and we take the liberty of prophecying that it never will be satisfied in Stockport. The moral of the whole case lies in this total and extravagant dissatisfaction (if we may so speak) of justice. Justice has not been satisfied, and everybody dissatisfied. Justice has not been done. The guilty have not been punished in any tolerable degree. The innocent have not been protected. And at this moment in Stockport or any other English town in which a like state of public feeling exists, there is for the Catholic inhabitants, for their property, for their Priests, for their temples, for everything they hold most holy, and which they are bound to protect at the hazard of their lives—there is, we say, for these things in English law and the administration of it no protection whatever. Fifteen thousand Catholic inhabitants of Stockport, and God knows how many in other towns, by the savage brutality of English mobs, and the helpless imbecility of English justice, are deprived of almost all protection except such as the law of nature and the right of selfdesence can give them. Or rather, they are in a considerably worse condition; for by the existing practice they have from the law no adequate protection whatever, while that same law is a flaming sword of vengeance to smite down with unrelenting severity any transgressions of which they may chance to be the authors.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS-GUILT OF THE GOVERNMENT. -We deny that the Irish were, morally, the assailants. The authors of the government proclamation were the real aggressors; and on them must rest the responsibility of the murder and arson of Stockport. The proclamation was totally unjustifiable, and no serious attempt at a justification has ever been made. No actual breach of the peace had occurred in connection with Roman Catholic processions, nor was it pretended that any had been threatened. The whole thing was gratuitously and nakedly offensive; and it were as rational to tell fire and tow not to kindle, as to expect that such a proclamation would be received without some fierce collision of hostile religionisms. The point, therefore, of priority of aggression, is, as regards the Stockport rioters, simply nugatory. If proved, it is irrelevant. Biting the thumb is, morally, as complete a breach of the peace as unsheathing the first sword. What if an Irishman gave the first blow-who uttered the first taunt? What if a row was planned on the one side—who shall say that the insults were not also, planned on the other? If we wantto find the first assailant, we must search in Downing-street rather than in the pot-houses and alleys of Stockport. But it was never pretended that the pro-clamation was not calculated to cause an outbreak. Quite the reverse. The government organ, on the appearance of that document, congratulated the ministry on having "dared to offend?" the Roman Catholic section of the British people. After this, it is absurd to affect any delicacy about the object or purpose of the proclamation. It was intended to oflend—it did offend-and, among others, it offended the 15,000 Romanists of Stockport. Yet we are to be told that the latter deserved all they got, because they were the the other, all within a few years.—Boston Pilot.

first assailants-a planned "offence," and a premeditated contumely; not coming within the technical definition of an assault.—London Morning Chronicle.

A good deal of interest has been excited in Paris by the trial of the assassin Pradeaux. This miscreant, in the space of a single month, last May, assasinated three persons, two of whom were old women, and attempted a fourth murder. The resistance which he encountered in his last crime happily prevented its completion and led to his apprehension. The prisoner is 32 years of age. His parents were connected with the manufacture of artificial flowers. Pradeaux, before he took to assassination, had been three times imprisoned for robbery and swindling. As soon as he had obtained 200f. or 300f. by some criminal means, he spent the money in a few days, and then had recourse to a fresh crime for a new supply. His first victim was a cotton manufacturer, whom he murdered in his bed on the night of the 5th of April to rob his chest, which contained some 700f. About the same time he contracted an engagement to marry a girl named Dardard. To defray the expenses of the nuptial feast he committed a fresh murder. This time his victim was a woman of 60, the Widow Chataeux, of whom he pretended that he wanted to hire a lodging. He paid a visit at midnight, knocked down the old woman with a violent blow on the head, and strangled her with a handkerchief. He then rifled her effects, among which he found a bag of savings amounting to 300f. Henceforth this became the pattern of Pradeaux's assassinations. He sought out the weakest victims, stunned them by a sudden blow, and then strangled them. Having murdered the Widow Chateaux on the 25th, he proceeded to assassinate in procisely the same way, four days after, a woman of the same age, Suan, engaged in the artificial flower trade. But he ransacked in vain the drawers of this pour creature, who, notwithstanding her industrious habits, was obliged to eke out her subsistence by the charity of the Bureau de Bienfaisance. The next day Pradeaux led his bride to the altar, decorated, perhaps, with some of Mademoiselle Suan's artificial orange flowers. He passed the night wandering about the orchards, the walls of which he had scaled to murder the cotton-manufacturer, and at day-break entered the cabaret of an old woman named Naudin. He asked for a glass of brandy, and while she was getting it, he struck her on the head with a bottle and knocked her down. He then attempted to strangle her with a handkerchief, as usual; but the old woman bit him severely, and her screams brought the concierge to her assistance. The assassin fled, was pursued, and caught. The jury found a verdict of guilty upon all the charges, and the prisoner was condemned to death. The appearance of Pradeaux is insignificant; his features are small, his eyes sunk, his complexion pale. His whole life seems to have been tissue of crimes. As soon as he had strength enough, he knocked down his mother and trampled upon her, and nearly assassinated his father with one of the tools used in their trade.

UNITED STATES.

The new and beautiful Cathedral of Louisville, Ky., is, we hear, to be consecrated on the first Sunday in October.

All kinds of bread stuffs have advanced considerably n the American markets within a fortnight—flour about 50 cents a barrel. A lively speculation, for shipments to Europe has been carried on in New York and the other large commercial cities. Freights active, at advanced rates. The wheat and corn crops in the United States, this year, will be far the largest that were ever produced.—Boston Pilot.

In consequence of the drought, the price of hay is very high—it runs in the New York Market, from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a hundred pounds.— Farmers in the western part of New York, are supplying themselves with Presses in order to press their hay and get it to market while the price is high. The heavy rains of last week may be productive of a heavy fall

A serious riot occurred at Fremont, Ohio, amongst the laborers on the railroad, in which one man has been killed and several wounded. The murderer's name is Rose, who fired a pistol at an Irishman; but the ball missed him, and entered the breast of Mr. Ellwanger, a German, a blacksmith by trade, killing him almost instantly. Rose has been lodged in jail, and also been made.

PROTESTANT MARRIAGES .- It is rumoured that on Wednesday evening last a young gentleman of Ithaca and a belle of our village, went through the marriage ceremony as a farce, the person who officiated not supposed to be a Justice by either bride or groom. It is further rumoured that they each slept alone that night, but judge of the consternation the next morning on finding that the mock magistrate was a real one, and the mock ceremony was real, as was proved by the magistrate presenting the bride with a marriage certificate. The groom took it terribly hard at first, but like all sensible people, both parties concluded, as it was only hastening the matter a little, to stand it, and so they hitched teams and commenced operations as man and wife.—*Elmira Republican*.

PITTSBURGH IRISH GIRLS .- " The hired girls of Pittsburgh have sent \$53,000 to the old country during the past six months, to enable their relations to come to this country."

Paragraphs like the above meet our eye frequently. The gross sum of moneys sent this way almost exceeds belief. We refer to it here, in order to answer a question which we eften hear asked. Why do not the Irish in America build houses and buy farms, as the Germans do? The answer is given in, the nu-merous paragraphs like the above, which appear from time to time in the papers. The Germans do not, ordinarily, send money to their relatives. American thrift,- perhaps we should say, American dollarworship, would undoubtedly suggest the hoarding up of money, or the exhibition of it in houses, lands and stocks, rather than the sending it to the relief of suffering friends. It understands philanthrophy; it does not comprehend Charity. Another answer is this.

A man there was, though some do count him mad,

The more he gave away, the more he had.

He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord God always repays with usury. Irishmen in America do build houses,—and they pay for them. The statistics of Irish American householders, for the last five years, would astonish the reader. Of two country towns in our vicinity, Irishmen have built, or purchased about eight houses in one, and about sixty in

year 1850!

CUBA.—The newspapers are again beginning their part of the work of manufacturing a war in Cuba. It is too soon. The case now stands thus. A majority, and a very large one, of the inhabitants of Cuba prefer their present condition to the alternative of a republic, with certain annexation to the U.S. Their feeling, in this respect, has been greatly strengthened by the successive descents of pirates upon their shores, and their treatment of the pirates, in both cases, was a tolerably accurate index of the feeling in question. Yet the history of all countries, and, in an especial manner, the history of the four last years may satisfy any one that a very small minority can put its foot upon the necks of the people,—can get up a revolution, in short. Secret Societies furnish the necessary machinery. It is certain that only a very small proportion of the Cubans wish for revolution, but then that proportion is made up, mainly, of desperate men, who have nothing to lose, and everything to gain by a change. They are united under the terrible bonds of the secret clubs, and this circumstance, which enables them to do their work. nobody knows when, where or how, constitutes their strength. They do little, however, beyond publishing a red republican paper, and keeping the people of the island in a state of constant agitation by reports, spread by them, of a coming storm. Several classes of persons in this country, favor the movement. First the exiles from Cuba, who wish to return home. Next, the men, merchants, soldiers, speculators and desperate characters who have been promised great rewards in the event of a successful piracy. Then the order of the Lone Star, a numerous body of men organized under a a secret form, to aid this and other piratical attempts. Next a certain party at the South, which asks for more slave states. Then all the filibusters, native and foreign anarchists. Finally the Protestant ministers and others who are bigots, and regard a revolution in Cuba as a blow at the Pope. All this does not look well for Cuba, yet we do not believe that her hour has yet come. A cotemporary hints thus at a terrible revenge which Spain might take, in the event of a serious outbreak. She might,-but we do not believe that she would .-"The whole population of the island amounts to 1,200, 000, of which much more than half are slaves, held in bondage by physical force. The terrible example of the Haytien revolution, situated as that island is almost within a few leagues of the Cuban coast, is a standing admonition of the consequences of a servile war. Spain while she can retain the government of the island in her own hands, will lend her aid to keep this element of revolution in subjection; but let the conviction be forced upon her that her authority in Cuba is at an end, and she will proclaim freedom to the slave, and put arms in his hands to be used against his master. The same thing has been done by a more humane nation than Spain. The efforts of British agents in Virginia during our revolution is a familiar example to readers of American history."—Boston Pilot

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as suck stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the month, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-conted Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a vent. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR Off.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as No relance can be placed on Salls or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as had condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gand-ducis, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845 Dr. Halsey's Pills, ways, Sart, made, leaving to the

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-conted Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward apm order to sell them, under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of

The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Hal-sey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with GUM ARABIC,

an article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Ells by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent The Gum-coated Forest rins presents a communicansparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pune Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.— The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the

and to obtain Dr. Husey's true and genimic Phis, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Merzury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and

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If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauscates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS. If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be

subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced. If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Saits and Gastor Oil, and all

common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voynges, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard

provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S FILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WILLIAM-LYMAN & Co., R. BIRKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quelec, JUHN MUSSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne; T. TATE; St. Hyacinethe, J. B. ST. DENIS. July 2nd, 1852.

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FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street.

JOHN PHELAN.

Montreal, August 20, 1852.

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THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Termini, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE

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HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the

Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the

same, free of charge.
THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY. the 10th instant.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. M. P. RYAN. Montreal, May 6, 1852.

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50 0 D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, July 21.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 30th July, 1852.

1 101

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred pages design the first five years; a dwelling house, at least cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be creeted; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber, duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

All papers in the Province to copy for one month.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 6th August, 1852. NOTICE is hereby given that future Sules of Crown Lands,

will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:
West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre: In the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre: In the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre: from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre: In the District of Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre: In the District of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre: In the District of Gaspe and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, tho

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house creeted not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in ease of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying: with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

All papers in the Province to copy for one month.